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Good Companions *for the* Good Earth

The Terrace Gardens
Walpole, N.H.

Spring, 1934

Catalog

“I confess I was always a lover of gardening, by reason I find in it a constant expectation of something new, without the remorse which most, if not all, the pleasures of this life are mixed with.”

Robert Berkeley.

FOREWORD

ONCE again our homely nosegay of garden familiars greets you. We have faith to believe the plants herein discoursed of, will greet us, when winter has had his fill. As I write, however, New Hampshire is experiencing afresh what the oldsters so fondly call an "old fashioned" winter.

We cherish the old, we venerate the traditional, but forty odd days of below zero weather accompanied by snow drifts that flirt with the telephone wires have proved for us, just a trifle too "old fashioned." At least, you may rest assured that the plants offered are hardy, for we offer none in this list which we do not raise in our own fields, and they are presently undergoing their chilly baptism of hardihood.

The innocent stratagems of the hardy plant lists once more beguile us; once more pluck up our spirits; once more our warm imaginations run forward to the fresh enchantment of another spring. This little home made Hortus of home grown and homely perennials spurns the affectations of wingy phrases. We spurn to speak of the "steadfast sedums," and the "pinks of perfection;" we spurn the perfervid pictures of scarlet and gold. We rely solely upon the firm conviction that you do not like iron stags—that you are knowing in the ways of gardening, and we therefore have but ingenuously and honestly declared our own thoughts respecting our offerings, interspersed with such wise words of the ancient gardening fraternity, as seem to gratify the judicious.

We shall be glad to serve you, and if perchance you shall desire to be served, you will find the terms and conditions of sale, and the schedule of prices on the last page of this portfolio.

Sincerely yours,

GEORGE S. HARRIS,
The Terrace Gardens,
Walpole, N. H.

HARDY PLANTS AND BULBS

*The capital letter in parenthesis indicates the price. Please consult the table on page 32.

ACHILLEA (*Milfoil*)

EUPATORIUM (C) 2 to 3 feet high. The flat heads of clear pale yellow flowers are borne in June and July. Excellent foliage. Blooms when dried, make fair material for winter bouquets. Plant 10 inches apart.

PTARMICA, THE PEARL (C) 18 inches. Snow white double corymbs throughout most of the summer. Excells for combining in summer bouquets. Multiplies faster than compound interest and should be divided every other year. Plant eight inches apart.

TOMENTOSA (D) 6 to 8 inches. Clear yellow—July and August. Very good for the rockery as it furnishes bloom, when bloom is sparse. Plant 4 inches apart.

ACONITUM (*Monkshood*) (B) Late summer flowering, of bold outline, producing helmet shaped clear blue florets. Amenable to partial shade. Should be planted about 8 inches apart. Do not despair of glory, until they are well established. Please do not disturb (Hotel admonition).

ÆTHIONEMA (*Persian Candytuft*) (D)

PERSICUM—Woody dwarf plants of glaucous foliage, remaining clean and neat throughout the season. Luxuriant with rose colored flowers in June. Fascinating rock plant. So attractive, that we recommend it for all rock gardens.

ALTHEA (*See Hollyhock*)

ALYSSUM (*Madwort*) (C)

SAXATILE COMPACTUM—I foot. Though common enough to be vulgar, it somehow escapes. It produces thick cushions of gay, pale yellow flowers and makes a bright carpet for certain spring flowering bulbs. You have probably found it indispensable for the early rock garden.

ANCHUSA (*Alkanet*) "*To Make the Heart Merrie*" (C)

DROPMORE—3 to 4 feet. Spikes of clear blue, forget-me-not like panicles in June. It has an unpleasant sprawly habit and needs careful and early stalking. A draught resister, if ever there was one.

"Take of oil of olive a pint, the root of Alkanet two ounces, earth worms purged, in number twenty, boil them together, and keep for deep punctures and wounds."

MYOSOTIDIFOLIA (D) Dwarf hardy plant, of great refinement, hailing from Russia. Good for partial shade among the rocks. Its name adequately indicates its habit of growth.

ANTHEMIS (*Golden Marguerite*) (C)

TINCTORIA (*Perry's*)—Plants of elegant habit—I½ feet in height—extravagant with bloom. One of those rare perennials which honestly produces its flowers from June to frost. Excellent for cutting, lasting in perfect condition from 7 to 10 days, and in the meantime assuming graceful contours. It thrives in all soil but needs the sun. It has a strong but not unpleasant odor. We also have KELWAYS (B)

AQUILEGIA (*Columbine*)

Among the airiest and most dainty of perennials, which sorely tempt one to indulge in superlatives. A light soil is preferred by all the Columbines. The borer is at present their most deplorable enemy. To soak the ground about them with a solution of 1 oz. of bichloride of mercury to 8 gals. of water promises well. Two or more applications will usually suffice.

*"They are set and sowne in gardens for the beautie and variable colour of the floures"—
"used especially to deck the gardens of the
curious, garlands and houses".*

CANADENSIS (*The American Columbine*) (C) red and yellow. Prefers partial shade.—1 foot high in June. Dependable., graceful and airy. Excellent for partial shade in rocks.

COERULEUM (*Rocky Mountain*) (D) Deep blue and white with long spurs. 1½ feet. It, too, likes partial shade. June flowering. It has the distressing habit of flowering for two years only and should therefore be treated as a biennial.

LONG SPURRED (E) (Blue and Lavender shades selected by Dreer). These hybrids are in our opinion among the loveliest the country affords. Long spurred—strong and thrifty plants. 2 feet or more in height, displaying an elegant loveliness.

LONG SPURRED (*Pink and Rose shades*) (E)
Same as above, except for color.

LONG SPURRED (*Scarlet and Red shades*) (E)
Same as above, except for color.

MRS. SCOTT ELLIOTT HYBRIDS (C) True strain of these famous long spurred hybrids. Clear tones of white, ivory, pink, lavender and blue.

ARABIS (*White rock cress*) (C)

When the earliest season of budding comes, then this will enchant your rockery.

ALPINA—Plant of clumpy, matting habit, with glistening white flowers produced in masses. It excels as a ground cover for spring bulbs. If you shear it, after flowering, the foliage will remain attractive. It will endure no wet, but enjoys rather meager soil.

ARTEMESIA (*Southernwood*) (B)

Shrubby plants, delightful for the haunting odors of their spidery overgrown green foliage.

ABROTANUM (*Old Man*) (B) Woody, aromatic, shrubby. Easily propagated, and positively enchanting in the border, both for its foliage and piquant odor. (3 feet).

STELLERIANA—(*Old Woman*) (B) Fragrant leaved, silvery, finely cut, dwarf. Scarcely one half as high as Old Man, but ideal for sandy, limey soil.

ASTER (D)

ALPINUS ALBUS—Excellent rock plant—dwarf—6 in. tall. Perky white single flowers in May and June growing in clusters. Place in clumps on a sunny bank.

AUBRIETIA (*Purple Rock Cress*) (D)

EYRI—Lilac rose. They make a luxuriant mat of color for rocks, wall gardens, and edgings. The foliage is semi-evergreen. Easiest culture.

BAPTISIA (*False Indigo*) (C)

AUSTRALIS—A branching herb over two feet in height, having clear deep blue, pea shaped blossoms in June. The best of the baptisias for cultivation, having excellent foliage, after bloom. It is not particular as to soil but likes the sun.

BOCCONIA (*Plume Poppy, Tree Celandine*) (C)

CORDATA—Tall (5-8 ft.) perennial; having glaucous foliage reminding one of a grandiose blood root. The flowers are borne from August to frost in pinkish white, feathery panicles. It is not suitable except for wide borders or broad accents. We like it as a cut flower—but most for its stately habit of growth and for its foliage.

"It is called Celandine not because it first springeth at the coming in of Swallowes, or dieth when they go away, . . . but because some hold opinion that with this herb the dams restore sight to their yong ones when they cannot see."

BOLTONIA (*False Chamomile*)

ASTEROIDES (C) Asterlike, graceful, prolific—a race that satisfies the gardener's eye, when other herbaceous plants look pindly. White—slightly higher than latisquama. Stake strongly.

LATISQUAMA—(D)—Four to six feet in height. Producing in late summer and autumn its daisy like flowers of pinkish lavender. It takes care of itself, when established, and needs no staking. You may propagate by division.

CAMPANULA (*Bell-flower*)

A large and satisfactory group of hardy plants for many uses.

CARPATICA (*Harebell*) (D) Compact tufts less than a foot in height, with flowers of clear blue on clean, wiry stems. It is a capable performer in the rockery as it blooms intermittently from June to October. Its habit is graceful, but not showy.

MEDIA (*Canterbury Bells*) (B) Blue biennial. The noblest of them all. Tall, erect plants covered with bell-like blossoms, enduring over a long period from early June. It is ideal for the border, and long lasting when cut. Mass them, if you want the glory of June set down in your garden.

*"The root is long and great like a Parsenep,
garnished with many threddy strings, which
perisheth when it hath perfected his seed,
which is in the second yeare after his sowing,
and recovereth it self againe by the
falling of the seed."*

PINK (B) Same as above, except that the flowers are a soft clear pink.

PERSICIFOLIA GRANDIFLORA (D) Height 2 feet. One of the best of perennial campanulas. Flowers in majestic spikes of blue or white bells.

ROTUNDIFLORA (*Blue Bells of Scotland or Harebells*) (D) Six inches to one foot high. June to August. Clear, blue, dainty. Suited to rocks, particularly when the elf-like pendency of the flowers can be exhibited. If planted in shade, it will grow higher and more slender.

CARNATION (*Dianthus caryophyllus*) (C)

Mixed single and double. Height 2 feet, branching with lovely glaucous foliage. Flowers of varied hues, and spicy fragrance, delightful for cutting. They make a nice group, if suitably placed among rocks. They need rich, deeply tilled soil to be at their bushy best.

CENTAUREA (*Cornflower, Knapweed*) (C)

Hardy and easily grown perennials.

MACROCEPHALA—A noble thistlelike perennial, with yellow flowers, growing to a height of three feet and blossoming in July and August.

MONTANA—"The great Blew-Bottle. By cunning looking to, doth oft become of other colors, and double." (B)

Spreading, branching perennial cornflower. Violet blue flowers, intermittent from June to frost.

CERASTIUM (*Chickweed*) (D)

TOMENTOSUM (*Snow in Summer*) A low growing perennial with silvery foliage, producing snow white blossoms in early Spring. Glistening patches among the rocks. It demands sun and light soil.

CHEIRANTHUS (*Siberian Wallflower*) (C)

Brilliant orange flowers with a delightful but well bred fragrance similar to wallflowers and just as winning. Our favorite. It needs a light soil, sun, winter protection. Worthy of a place in the rock garden, in the border, or for cutting.

"Very sweete of smell."

CHRYSANTHEMUM MAXIMUM (*Shasta Daisy*) (D)

"Mrs. C. Lowthian Bell"

Free flowering, large flowers—from June to August. This, the offspring of the ordinary Shasta daisy, must have a deep rich soil, and a sunny spot. Plant 18 inches apart and separate every other year; otherwise it grows leggy, and the flowers, scarce.

CLEMATIS (E)

DAVIDIANA—Shrubby, herbaceous plant with overgrown green foliage, requiring lime and sand. Deliciously scented lavender flowers in August and September.

CONVALLARIA—*Lily of the Valley*

Virginally sweet, the ancient lily of the valley should have a place in every garden of him who doth not fix his soul on show, but rather on reality. That place should not be in the flower border. There you will find it breaking out of bounds, and choking out all in its path. It should be planted against a wall, or in the foreground of shrubbery—in a bed deeply dug, and well manured—preferably in September with flat, single crowns, layed three inches apart, and two inches deep.

MAJALIS—Hauntingly fragrant, with fairy-like bells of chaste white. (B)

COREOPSIS (*Tickseed*) (A)

GRANDIFLORIA—Of easiest culture in well drained soil, and in sun. Large, clean yellow flowers—long lasting when cut. Please don't plant except in groups of at least three plants, but it is never so fine as in its first flowering year. It comes near to perpetual flowering, if not allowed to seed. It is, however, sprawly and should be staked. Furthermore, it self sows prolifically, and may become a nuisance.

CORYDALIS (*Fumitory*) (G)

CHEILANTHIFOLIA—Foliage as graceful, restful and delicate as fern fronds; having yellow flowers about one foot in height. Likes a rich but well drained soil. It will do in partial shade, but it is not common in America and not easy. If planted along a stone walk, its habit of growth is interesting. It has an irresistible attractiveness.

DELPHINIUM (*Larkspur*) (D)

*"It is set downe, that the seed of Larks spur
drunken is good against the stingings of*

scorpions; whose vertues are so forceable, that the herbe only throwne before the Scorpion or any other venemous beast, causeth them to be without force or strength to hurt, insomuch that they cannot move or stirre untill the herbe be taken away: with many other such trifling toyes not worth the reading."

CHINENSE—Not similar to the English delphinium, but equally indispensable. The blue is an intense luminous gentian, in fairy like panicles, about three feet in height. Flowers immediately after the June burst of the English larkspurs, and is the one perennial to be counted on to carry on the blues in the border. Feed it and be rewarded.

ENGLISH HYBRIDS (E)—These stately spikes in all shades of blue, lavender, blue and purple—with large individual flowers, are undoubtedly first in importance for the June garden. Cultivate deeply, give plenty of humus and bone, separate every third year, and plant boldly.

DIANTHUS—(*"Fair floures of an excellent sweet smell."*)

We regard the Dianthus in its several varieties listed below, as among the most desirable garden flowers. They are not difficult to grow, and no rigour of New Hampshire winter impeaches them.

"The conserve made of the floures and sugar, is exceeding cordiall, and wonderfully above measure doth comfort the heart, being eaten now and then."

ALWOODI ALPINUS (D)

Rockery pinks, with lovely glossy foliage, and pink flowers on stems less than six inches in height in July and August. Needs lime, and is simply ideal for the rockery.

BARBATUS (*Sweet William*) (B)

This, every old fashioned garden had in abundance, but if you haven't grown the newer varieties, you don't know its glamour. If your soil is not well drained, you must treat it as a biennial. With us, it is reliably perennial. Plant in masses in the border. If you shear after the June flowering the foliage remains passable, and there will be sporadic bloom again in August and September.

DIADEM (B) Deep crimson, with a well defined white eye.

SUTTON'S FAIRY (B) Delicately tinted salmon pink.

SUTTON'S PINK BEAUTY (B) Salmon pink, deeper than Fairy. The best in the world.

SUTTON'S RICH CRIMSON (B) Deep, dark crimson. Luxurious, and curiously enough it clashes with nothing, but enriches the whole border. Indispensable, we think, for its vibrant warmth.

CAESIUS grandiflorus (*Cheddar Pink*) (D)

Compact, making a tuft of glaucous foliage from which in early Spring, rise fragrant, rosy flowers. Nice for the rockery. 10 inches.

CARYOPHYLLUS—See Carnation.

DELTOIDES (*Maiden Pink*) (C)

Prostrate plant, bearing many small red flowers in Summer. Good rock plant, well compacted.

KNAPPI (E)

Unique for its daintiness and its yellow flowers. Likes sun and sand. Excellent for the rockery.

PLUMARIUS SEMPERFLORENS (A)

Single, continuous flowering, if sheared. Possesses a quaintness and humility which are appealing.

DIGITALIS (*Foxglove*) (B)

Noble biennial, especially suitable in partial shade. How strange that Gerard should say: "*They are of no use, neither have they any place amongst medecines, according to the ancients.*"

ERYNGIUM (*Seaholly*) (D)

AMETHYSTINUM—The steely blue Thistle with its spiny foliage, two feet in height, attractive in the border, if boldly planted in sun and sand, and excelling as a cut flower.

"They report, if one goat take it into her mouth, it causeth her first to stand still, and afterwards the whole flocke, untill such time as the shepheard take it from her mouth."

EUONYMUS (*Radicans vegetus*) (H)

Evergreen bittersweet—Robust, with largish, almost evergreen leaves. Quite hardy, and an excellent wall cover where ivy is not hardy.

FEVERFEW—See *Matricaria*.

FOXGLOVE—See *Digitalis*.

FUMITORY—See *Corydalis*.

GAILLARDIA (*Blanket Flower*) (C)

GRANDIFLORA—The reliable, everblooming, standby of the herbaceous border. Make the soil rich but light, plant in masses, and insure a plentitude of gay brownish, red and yellow flowers of immense size, in constant succession from June to November, no matter what the weather. If your soil is heavy, your gaillardias may winter kill.

GENTIANA (*Gentian*) (E)

ANDREWSI—The closed gentian. As every New Englander knows, next to the fringed gentian, the most delightful native plant. Tightly closed flowers of haunting blue. Growing best in light moisture with generous humus.

GEUM (E)

A perky perennial with tufted foliage from which the flower spikes rise elegantly. Needs winter protection. Should be planted in groups of at least three, about eight inches apart. Not bad for the rockery.

COCCINEUM, MRS. BRADSHAW—Double flowers of bricky orange. If you decently remove the dead blooms, the plants reward you with others throughout the Summer. (E)

COCCINEUM, LADY STRATHEDEN—The clear yellow sister of Mrs. Bradshaw. With us, not so hardy. (E)

GLADIOLI

For years, Gladioli have been our summer obsession. We are now growing three hundred of the newer and better varieties, but we are offering for sale only those of which we have a surplus. The Gladiolus is the cut flower, par excellence, and will, in our opinion, never be replaced for the Summer season. During the past two years, in some parts of the country, thrip have ravaged the plants, and devastated the bloom. Certain measures of controlling this pest are now generally recognized. First, your bulbs must be thrip free, and if purchased from us, they will be. If not, then we recommend scattering naphthalene flakes among the bulbs, at the rate of one handful for each hundred bulbs, covering the containers with burlap or newspapers, to confine the fumes, and allowing to remain for a period not less than three weeks. At planting time, soak the bulbs from 6 to 12 hours in a solution of 1 oz. of corrosive sublimate to seven gallons of water, using wooden containers. Second, if thrip appear on the growing plants (to be detected by a whitish vein in the foliage) spray constantly. If your planting is not extensive, a daily spraying with water (using plenty of force) may do the

trick. If this is too much, try a spray of Black Leaf 40 (for contact) Arsenate of Lead (for poison) and brown sugar or molasses, (for spreading and adhering). Don't give up. Gladioli are too fine, not to be cherished. Prices will never be so reasonable again.

We are able to offer the following varieties this year:

		#1	#2	#3
A. B. KUNDERD (K)* ruffled, cream, with	1	.08	.03	.02
yellow tip, pink tinted, cerise lined. A	10	.50	.30	.20
virginal quality withal—mauger its name.	100	—	—	—

*K, Kunderd; D, Diener; P, Pfitzer; A, Austen; Sal., Salbach; Horn, Hornberger—names of originators.

		#1	#2	#3
ALICE TIPLADY (K). Orange pink, yellow	1	.04	.02	.01
with throat. Most popular primulinus.	10	.30	.15	.10
	100	2.00	.30	.90
ANNA EBERIUS (D). A distinctive and	1	.05	.04	.03
popular purple.	10	.40	.35	.25
	100	2.75	2.00	1.50
ANNIE LAURIE (Brown). Ruffled creamy	1	.08	.06	.04
pink, with lavender lines in throat. Pallid,	10	.50	.40	.30
but delightful.	100	3.25	2.75	2.00
APRICOT GLOW (P). Tall early primulinus	1	.07	.05	.04
of a warm apricot. Graceful, exotic, well	10	.50	.40	.30
placed, flower.	100	3.00	2.70	2.00
BERTY SNOW (Mair). An exhibition laven-	1	.08	.05	.04
der, with pink and white flecks. Regarded	10	.60	.40	.30
of late as one of the best.				
BLANCHE BOLLINGER (K). Old rose, —	1	.10	.06	.05
ruffled—with faint lavender striplings.	10	.60	.50	.40
	100	3.50	3.00	2.50

		#1	#2	#3
BLUE TORCH—Light, smoky blue, early and reliable. The blues, as a rule, aren't you know.	1	.08	.06	.05
	10	.40	.30	.20
	100	3.00	2.50	2.00
BREAK O'DAY—Earliest and best of the early light pinks.	1	.05	.03	.02
	10	.40	.25	.20
	100	2.00	1.50	1.00
BYRON L. SMITH (K). An old, but fine light lavender. The friendliest flower, we think, in the list.	1	.08	.05	.04
	10	.50	.40	.30
	100	3.60	2.70	2.00
CAPTAIN BOYNTON (Boynton). Large lavender, with distinctive purple blotch on lower petals. Fine conspicuous flower.	1	.10	.05	.04
	10	.60	.40	.30
	100	4.00	3.00	2.00
CARA MIA (Miller). Shrimp pink primulinus. Very early, tall stems, and erect without stalking.	1	.06	.05	.04
	10	.50	.40	.30
COPPER BRONZE (K). Primulinus, large airy, picturesque prim of coppery orange. None better.	1	.10	.05	.04
	10	.60	.40	.30
E. J. SHAYLOR (K). A trifle common, but still good. Rosy pink, buds distinctly rosy.	1	.05	.04	.03
	10	.30	.20	.10
	100	2.70	1.75	.90
FERN KYLE (K). There are many later creams, but none finer; crinkly edge, nice texture.	1	.06	.05	.04
	10	.50	.40	.30
	100	3.75	3.00	2.00
FONTAINE (Coleman). Soft creamy pink, very strong.	1	.08	.06	.04
	10	.60	.50	.30
GIANT NYMPH (C). Strong growing light salmon rose with yellow throat. Excellent for commercial or exhibition purposes.	1	.08	.05	.04
	10	.50	.40	.03
	100	4.00	3.00	2.00

		#1	#2	#3
GOLD EAGLE (A). Earliest clear yellow, ruffled.	1	.08	.05	.04
	10	.50	.40	.30
	100	3.60	2.40	2.00
GOLDEN MEASURE (Kelway). Good strong growing, pale yellow, unmarked.	1	.08	.06	.04
	10	.50	.40	.30
	100	3.75	2.50	2.00
H. C. GOEHL (Fischer). White with pink flush and crimson blotch on lower petals. Striking, and appealing.	1	.10	.06	.05
	10	.60	.50	.40
JEWEL (Zeestraten). Wide open flower, salmon pink, with buttery yellow throat.	1	.05	.04	.03
	10	.40	.35	.25
	100	3.00	2.00	1.50
JOERG'S WHITE (Joerg). Much touted. Immense cream white. A very poor propagator, hence expensive.	1	.10	.08	.07
	10	.70	.50	.40
KUNDERD'S YELLOW FAVORITE (K). An early yellow, red feathering in throat. Not quite so early as Gold Eagle, but larger.	1	.08	.07	.05
	10	.70	.60	.40
	100	4.50	3.50	2.50
KUNDERD'S YELLOW WONDER (K). Mid-season standard clear yellow. Not quite so robust as Golden Measure, but more refined.	1	.08	.07	.05
	10	.70	.60	.40
	100	4.20	3.30	2.30
LA PALOMA (Dusinbene). Early and lively orange. Large flowers, healthy doer, and good propagator.	1	.05	.12	.10
	10	1.00	.90	.80
LILAC OLD ROSE. Ruffled lavender, with pinkish flecks. Lavish blossom, somewhat restrained in its habit.	1	.08	.06	.04
	10	.60	.50	.35
LOS ANGELES (Handyshell). "Cut and come again" light pink. So called because of numerous side spikes.	1	.05	.03	.02
	10	.30	.20	.15
	100	2.50	1.50	1.00

		#1	#2	#3
MAIDEN'S BLUSH. Early commercial, peaches and cream.	1 10	.05 .40	.04 .30	.03 .20
MARMORA (Errey). At present, our favorite. It is a sport of Emile Aubrun. It's color is a pale luminous gray with faint purple blotch. It presents a nun-like quality of mien.	1 10	.10 .80	.08 .60	.05 .40
MRS. LEON DOUGLAS (D). For us, she grows seven feet tall, with her salmon rose blooms more than a half a foot across. A grand and glorious gladiolus.	1 10 100	.08 .65 4.00	.06 .50 3.00	.05 .40 2.50
MRS. F. C. PETERS (Fischer). Not a recent creation, but one that will never fail to be a good late lavender.	1 10 100	.07 .60 3.75	.06 .50 2.50	.04 .30 1.50
MRS. P. W. SISSON (C). It has the shell-like, pearly pink of Coryhee, with a stronger habit of growth. One of the bewitching gladioli, we think.	1 10	.10 .80	.08 .70	.06 .50
MRS. VAN KONYENBURG (Pf). As good an inexpensive blue as we have. Medium light, but the blues are mighty ornery, and elusive.	1 10 100	.08 .60 4.00	.06 .40 3.00	.04 .30 2.00
OLIVE GOODRICH (Goodrich). White, tinted pink, with pale yellow throat. Thought to be good. but not distinguished.	1 10	.10 .80	.08 .70	.06 .50
ORCHID LADY. Well named, though she is a bit too bold to be one of the rare orchids.	1 10 100	.07 .60 3.50	.06 .50 2.50	.04 .30 1.50
PRIDE OF WANAKA (Criswell). Immense lavender, with rosy leanings. Her blooms are floppy and elegant, but she needs staking.	1 10 100	.08 .60 4.00	.06 .50 3.00	.04 .30 2.00

*"Half a proper gardener's work is done
upon his knees." Kipling.*

		#1	#2	#3
PUREST OF ALL (PF). Clear, clean, virginal white. Not such a long spike as some, but the flowers are well placed, with several open. Many of these would solve your formal decorative problems.	1 10 100	.08 .60 3.60	.06 .50 3.00	.04 .30 2.00
PURPLE GLORY (K). One of Kundred's old ruffled varieties. An incongruous name, as the colour is deep maroon. Generally elicits Oh's and Ah's.	1 10	.08 .60	.06 .50	.04 .30
ROMANCE (K). A salmon rose, with a stitching of blue about its border. It's a blithe gay gladiolus which evokes the admiration of the judicious.	1 10 100	.08 .60 3.60	.06 .50 3.00	.04 .30 2.00
ROSE ASH (D). As well named, as Purple Glory is ill called. Ashes of Roses describes the bloom. Smoky pastel—always in favor, and rightly so.	1 10 100	.08 .60 3.60	.06 .50 3.00	.04 .30 2.00
ROSE MIST (Fischer). Primulinus grandiflora. Unique, we think. A rose, edged with buffish white, but the whole so impinged that there is a quality of airiness and grace indescribable. Very tall, and distinguished.	1 10	.08 .60	.06 .50	.04 .30
SARABAND (Sal). An opulent oriental mulberry with yellow blotch. It's unusual and so, attractive.	1 10	.10 .90	.08 .70	.06 .50
SCARLET WONDER (Cowee). Do you like flaming scarlet at times, and for a purpose? Here is the best. Blooms six inches across, and velvety rich.	1 10 100	.08 .60 4.00	.06 .45 3.20	.04 .30 2.20

		#1	#2	#3
SMOKE. A smallish bloom, and smallish stalk, with the popular smoky lavender cast.	1	.08	.06	.04
	10	.60	.50	.30
TAURUS (K). Primulinus. Violet color, rather distinct. A trifle garish, perhaps, but admired.	1	.08	.06	.04
	10	.60	.50	.30
TYKO ZANG (Austen). Late, large, light pink—strong grower—with exhibition possibilities.	1	.08	.06	.04
	10	.75	.50	.35
W. H. PHIPPS (D). Said to be the most popular variety in America. But not with us. When he's good, he's very, very good, but when he's bad, he's horrid — Light salmon rose, several open. Late.	1	.10	.08	.06
	10	.80	.70	.50

MIXTURE

Made up of thirty-five of the standard varieties. If you are a tyro with these spires of loveliness, try a few of the mixture. They will serve as prologue for next year's drama of named varieties.	10	.30	.20	.10
	100	2.20	1.30	.70
	1000	20.00	10.00	5.00

GYPSOPHILA (*Baby's Breath*) (E)

The one indispensable perennial, with its feathery panicles of white flowers, for combining in all summer bouquets. The plant is partial to lime (hence its name) and sun.

PANICULATA COMPACTA—Forms a mass of two or more feet broad and just as high, of minute white flowers in August and September. One can hardly do without it. Dried, as the flowers open, it is excellent for combining in winter bouquets. It cements any ill considered border.

REPENS (C) Trailing plant for the rock garden, with small white flowers in clusters during July and August. As good a white for the rocks, as the lists provide.

HELENIUM (*Sneezewort*) (E)

Thrives in a light soil and sunny position.

AUTUMNALE Superbum—Growing five feet high, with luxurious heads of butter colored flowers in late summer. Useful for bold positions and broad borders.

HEMEROCALLIS (*Day Lily*) (C)

FLAVA—(*Lemon Day Lily*) Transitory, sweet scented, shedding its radiance and glory in every well ordered garden. June.

HEUCHERA (*Coralbells*) (G)

SANGUINEA—Like all coral bells, the habit is neatly graceful, the crimson flowers rising on slender stems about one foot above the attractive foliage. The coral bell is not easy in New England. Don't smother the crown. Enrich the ground with well rotted manure; divide frequently. It has, indubitably, a subtle charm.

HOLLYHOCKS (*Althea Rosea*)

Too well known to require description, but never too familiar for respect and admiration. Our strain will come true in color, and will be more than fifty per cent double. Don't be stingy with the manure, or the spade. Dig deep and keep the soil light. Order in separate colors.

*"The Hollihocke is called of divers, Rosa
ultra-marina, or out-landish Rose."*

DOUBLE BRIGHT RED

DOUBLE MAROON

Each

DOUBLE NEWPORT PINK

and (C)

DOUBLE SALMON ROSE

All

DOUBLE WHITE

DOUBLE YELLOW

IBERIS (*Candytuft*) (D)

SEMPERVIRENS—An ideal rock plant, with dark green, evergreen foliage, topped in Spring with pure white flowers. Shear after flowering. Valuable for edging, and for ground cover of bulb bed.

IRIS—Germanica

If our plantings had to be confined to four perennials, they would undoubtedly be delphinium, iris, phlox, and chrysanthemums. The iris, overdone in varieties, like the gladiolas, and other most popular garden flowers, asks only three things of its patron—1. To be planted in sun, and light soil, free from fresh manure, with the rhizome exposed for sun baking. 2. To be kept free from the borer (Go after them with a knife and tin can). 3. To be divided at least every third year. Spring is not a good time for setting iris. One generally loses the first season's bloom. August and September are the ideal times.

"The root of the Floure de-louce cleane washed, and stamped with a few drops of Rose-water, and laid plaisterwise upon the face of man or woman, doth in two daies at the most take away the blacknesse or blewnesse of any stroke or bruse."

AMBASSADEUR—Standards a velvety purple, Falls, maroon.	3	.70
Growing regally tall.	12	2.00

BALLERINE—A highly rated Pallida. Standards light blue; Falls, a deeper shade. Fragrant. It does not do well for us in New Hampshire.	3	1.50
	12	5.00

CANDLELIGHT—Pinkish lavender, of immense charm.	3	1.00
	12	3.50

CAPRICE—Growing about two feet high, with large lustrous blooms; Standards, rose; Falls, rose red.	3	.50
	12	1.75

LENT A. WILLIAMSON—A majestic iris with Standards of bluish violet and Falls of royal purple with a yellow beard.	3	.60
	12	2.00

LORD OF JUNE—An old but magnificent variety with Standards of lavender and Falls of rich violet.	3	.80
	12	3.00
MME. CHEREAU—Pale lavender with a feather stitching of blue.	3	1.00
	12	2.50
OPERA—An oriental dash of color—with reddish Standards and Falls of purple. Free flowering.	3	.80
	12	3.00
PALLIDA DALMATICA—To many, the loveliest of all. Fragrant—clear lavender blue throughout. Tall, glaucous foliage.	3	.80
	12	2.75
QUEEN CATERINA—Not large, but still conspicuous orchid veined with gold, bedecked with an orange beard.	3	.70
	12	2.25
SHEKINAH—Pale yellow, shading to buff in the throat.	3	.75
	12	2.50
SHERWIN WRIGHT—Clear yellow, free of markings.	3	.60
	12	2.00
SOUVENIR DE MME. GAUDICHAU—An early and tall iris of distinction. Deep purple, with rich texture.	3	.85
	12	3.25

LIATRIS—(*Blazing Star*) (C)

PYCNOSTACHYA (*Kansas Gay Feather*) Bizarre perennials, with tall spikes of a trying purple. Should be isolated against neutral backgrounds, and grown in groups. Bees torment them hourly.

LILY OF THE VALLEY—See CONVALLARIA

LINUM (*Flax*) (D)

ALPINUM—A lovely alpine of prostrate feathery foliage, having frail pendulous showers of pale blue bells throughout the summer.

PERENNE—(B) The perennial flax, suitable either for the border, or the rockery. Flowers of pale blue on wiry stems throughout the entire summer. Equally good for rocks, but is seen to advantage, only when planted en masse.

LUPINUS (*Lupine*)

Majestic and beautiful perennial, with a bewildering range of soft colorings, which needs well drained, slightly acid soil. It abhors lime, and cannot get enough water.

POLYPHYLLUS (D) Blue—Clear blue in June. Growing three or four feet in a clump nearly as broad.

POLYPHYLLUS—(F)

Moerheimi Hybrids—Pink.

POLYPHYLLUS—(F)

Roseus—Deep pink.

POLYPHYLLUS—(G)

New Regale Hybrids. Varied pastels.

POLYPHYLLUS—(F)

“Ruby King”—Red.

POLYPHYLLUS—(F)

“Sweet scented” hybrids—Not overpoweringly sweet scented, we allege.

LYCHNIS (*Campion*) (D)

VISCARIA SPLENDENS—Profusely blooming old fashioned perennial, 8 to 10 inches in height, with colorful pink blossoms in June and July.

“It was called Lychnis, that is a Torch or such like light, according to the signification of the word, cleere, bright, and light giving floures; and therefore they were called the Gardener’s Delight, or the Gardener’s Eye.”

LYSIMACHIA (*Moneywort*) (C)

MUMULARIA—Long fingered rock clinging green tendrils with bright yellow florets in June. Easy, but needing watchful restraint.

MATRICARIA (*Feverfew*) (B)

GOLDEN BALL—Small yellow buttony flowers in profusion on an attractive plant, amenable to the most ordinary conditions.

LITTLE GEM (D) Double white flowers instead of yellow. The foliage of both varieties, broadly serrated, is most attractive.

*"It is goode for such as be melancholike,
sad, pensive, and without speech."*

MONARDA (*Bee Balm*) (C)

DIDYMA—If there is a fool proof perennial, this is it. With its very trying brick red flowers, yet it manages a fascination. If planted boldly, in partial shade, and well away from possible color clashes, it serves admirably. Especially for the bees and humming-birds.

MYOSOTIS (*Forget-me-not*) (C)

We have tried all varieties of this favorite but find for cool dampness,

PALUSTRIS SEMPERFLORENS—The most reliable both for floribundity and hardiness. Soil should be rich, light but moist. They like partial shade.

NEPETA (*Catmint*) (D)

MUSSINI—Most useful rockery plant, of compact habit, with silvery gray foliage surmounted in June with masses of lovely lavender. If sheared after the first burst of bloom, it will bloom intermittently throughout the Summer, and its foliage is always attractive.

OENOTHERA (*Evening Primrose*) (C)

FRASERI—Pale yellow flowers on stems a foot in height, requiring light well drained soil freely dosed with manure. Chiefly useful for the rockery.

PENTSTEMON (*Beard Tongue*) (C)

Not nearly so popular as it deserves. Of most graceful habit.

PUBESCENS—Giant Hybrids—Growing two feet in height, surmounted with pinkish violet flowers. It enjoys lots of sun. We have a large surplus of these and the price is correspondingly attractive.

PHLOX DECUSSATA (*Hardy Phlox*)

What is a garden in August without the hardy Phlox. Seldom, however, do we see Phlox really well grown. The ground should be well enriched with rotted manure and bone meal, and the plants must be lifted and divided every three years. Cut the dead flower stalks, otherwise the seedlings pushing up in the clump will make you think your glorious Phloxes have reverted to the dreaded magenta. Sulphur, for mildew.

DAWN—(G)

ELIZABETH CAMPBELL—Clear salmon-pink, not a tall or robust grower. (G)

MISS LINGARD—Not a decussata, but a suffructicosa, flowering a month earlier than the others. But what a flowering! Glistening heads of white on lustrous stalks, impervious to disease. (D)

MAID MARION—Strong growing lilac. (E)

MATILDA—Medium lavender. (D)

THOR—Salmon pink with red eye. A faithful doer. (D)

PHLOX SUBULATA (*Moss Pink*) (F)

LILACINA—Pale blue flowers in May. The only subulata which is clear in color and not too vulgar.

"There is no ancient gentlemen but gardeners."

PLATYCODON (*Balloon Flower*) (D)

GRANDIFLORUM—These plants, to be entirely eye filling must be given at least 18 inches every way, and allowed to remain where placed. Then you will avoid the straggly appearance, and gain a bushy plant with lovely foliage, and broad blue—first balloon, then bell-shaped flowers. They provide the best blue after the delphinium subsides. You can't grow platycodon with wet feet or sodden soil.

PYRETHRUM (*Painted Daisy*) (C)

FINEST MIXED—Described often as "showy". We think not. The daisy like flower on its long slender stem is too airy, too frail to be showy. One of the very best for floribundity, if you shear the plant after blooming, and for cut flowers, they're a delight. Must have generous feeding, and freedom from clay. Divide every three years. The proper time to transplant, is after the June flourish of bloom.

SALVIA (B)

ARGENTEA—This particular Salvia came to us from England. It is reliably perennial with us. In its first year it discloses broad silvery prostrate foliage, excellent among the rocks. In its second, it throws a dazzling stalk of creamy white flowers more than two feet in height. Everyone who sees it, admires it.

SAPONARIA (*Soapwort*) (C)

Good rockery plant, succeeding in sandy loam.

OCYMOIDES SPLENDENS—Prostrate foliage, with flowers of rose color in quantities above the foliage in Spring.

OCYMOIDES ALBA—Pure white flowers of the above. (C)

SCABIOSA (*Pin Cushion Flower*) (C)

JAPONICA—Biennial, producing the well known lavender blue, pin cushion blooms in quantities from June to August.

SEDUM (*Stone Crop*)

Sedums may be prostrate or erect growing. Both are largely used in rockeries. You've read, perhaps, that their use is vulgar, but having seen the finest rock gardens that America affords, we still lift up our voice for sedums—in their places. They all like sun and sand.

ACRE—(*Golden Moss*). Prostrate, spreading; lifting yellow florets just above the green foliage. (B)

SARMENTOSUM—Prostrate. Far more rapid grower than Acre. Excellent for filling the chinks in a garden walk. (B)

SIEBOLDI—Glaucous foliage prostrate, pinkish flowers late in the Summer. The foliage turns bronzy as the season progresses. A difficult sedum and a lovely one. (E)

SPECTABILE—Erect growing. Light glaucous foliage with broad flat heads of rosy flowers in Autumn. It's common, yes, but so are roses. Do you keep bees? Then here is a rich supply of honey. (B)

STOLONIFERUM (B) A woody sedum, about six inches in height with evergreen foliage and purple flowers in July. Good rockery piece.

SEMPERVIVUM (*House leek*)

TECTORIUM—Hen and Chickens (C)

The common house leek of old fashioned gardens. Lovely rosettes, of antique bronzy green. Flowers, a pallid red, in a single stalk about nine inches in height.

SHASTA DAISY—See *Chrysanthemum Maximum*. (C)

SOUTHERNWOOD—See *Artemesia*.

SPIREA—(*Goat's Beard*) (C)

FILIPENDULA FLORE PLENO—Fernlike foliage of exceeding grace, bearing feathery panicles of double white flowers on stiff wiry stems about one foot in height.

THALICTRUM (*Meadow-Rue*) (D)

ADIANTIFOLIUM—A hardy perennial with the foliage of the maidenhair fern and the flowers of a diminished *Bocconia*. Easy culture in the sun or partial shade.

THYMUS (*Thyme*) (C)

CITRIDIORUS—Lemon Thyme. Prostrate creeping perennial with the characteristic lemon odor. Not easy to establish, but once established, it makes any group of rocks "belong". Plant firmly, water, and shade.

SERPHYLLUM SPLENDENS—(C) Dwarf variety, very hardy and rapid spreading. Use care in planting, and don't delay after receiving the plants.

TRADESCANTIA VIRGINICA—(*Spiderwort*) (C)

A favorite inhabitant of old gardens, glaucous green, grassy foliage embellished literally from May to October with blue florets, each glisten in turn for but a day. Good, we think, and very easy. An ancient, with all the virtues of the ancient. Reliable, faithful, humble, and lovely.

TUNICA (C)

SAXIFRAGA—Frail and airy, but thoroughly trustworthy. The wiry little stems rise above the tufts of grass-like foliage and scatter myriads of pink blossoms upon the air. As good for rockeries, as we know.

VERONICA (*Speedwell*) (C)

INCANA—Silvery, wooly foliage, with spikes about one foot in height of intense blue. Keeps a trim appearance throughout the season, and we think it indispensable either in the rockery or the border.

SPICATA—An eye filling plant in July and August with its noble spikes of violet blue flowers. Feed generously and divide every three years. Delightful as a cut flower. (C)

VIOLA—Cornuta—Tufted Pansies.—Probably the only perennial that can conscientiously be recommended as an edging plant. Even so, if you expect it to bloom as advertised you must keep the dead ones from going to seed.

ADMIRATION (C) Deep violet—profusely blooming. A better color than that of Jersey Gem.

BLUE PERFECTION (C) Pure white—and very large. Almost pansy like.

JERSEY GEM (D) Compact, profusely blooming—Violet color.

SUTTON'S APRICOT (E) Apricot tinged orange. Not so large a bloom, but a rich and reliable one.

ANNUALS

From May 1st to June 1st, we can furnish transplanted seedlings of annuals to clients within one hundred and fifty miles, as follows:

AGERATUM—Blue Bell

Blue Perfection

ASTERS—in named colors—wilt resistant.

ANTIRRHINUM—in named colors—finest and latest.

ARCTOTIS.

CALENDULA—Orange King.

Golden King.

Radio.

COSMOS—Early double in named colors.

CYNOGLOSSUM.

DIMORPHOTECA.

MARIGOLD—Guinea Gold

French

PETUNIAS—Rosy Morn

Heavenly Blue

Violet Queen

PHLOX DRUMMONDI—named varieties.

STOCKS—Early giant imperial, in named varieties.

TAGETES—signata pumila.

VERBENA—in named varieties.

ZINNIAS—Double dahlia flowered in the named, newer varieties.

The prices of the foregoing are fifty cents per dozen for transplanted stocky seedlings; one dollar per dozen for plants out of two inch plots. The buyer will pay the transportation charges.

CONDITIONS OF SALE

Since there are obviously many causes for failure of plants and bulbs sold, to grow and thrive, we, like all growers, assume no responsibility for stock after it is delivered in good condition. We do, however, guarantee that the stock herein offered is in excellent condition and true to name, that all plants are field grown, and that we will replace any which are unsatisfactory upon their receipt, and this we shall do gladly and unquestioningly.

All plants are sent by express, at customer's expense, unless remittance is made for parcel post. We feel it more equitable to ship by express, since we are relieved of the temptation to scant the packing or wrapping. Our packing, we believe, will fill you with admiration since roots requiring it, will be puddled and all will be packed, wrapped in sphagnum, and firmly bound in water proof, but light paper.

We cannot afford to sell less than three plants of a variety. Six or over sold are at the twelve rate; twenty-five or over, at the hundred rate. All plants and bulbs are sold subject to prior sale. The schedule of prices, as indicated by letters throughout the list, is as follows:

	3 Plants	12 Plants	100 Plants
A	.40	1.00	7.50
B	.50	1.20	8.50
C	.60	1.25	9.00
D	.70	1.50	12.00
E	.80	1.75	16.00
F	.90	3.00	—
G	1.00	3.50	—
H	1.50	5.00	—

Please use extreme care in giving shipping directions, and remember that orders are taken subject to prior sale, and will be honored in the order of their receipt. Cash should accompany all orders, or if this is not convenient, plants or bulbs, may be shipped C.O.D.